

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,43

FRUITS

for the
NORTHWEST

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ MAR 21 1932 ★
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Dolgo

—the New Wonder Crab



The DOLGO Crab, brought from Russia by Prof. N. E. Hansen and thoroughly tested by him at the State Experiment Station at Brookings South Dakota. See description, page 3

Fruits that are Home Grown Taste Better

STRAND'S NURSERY

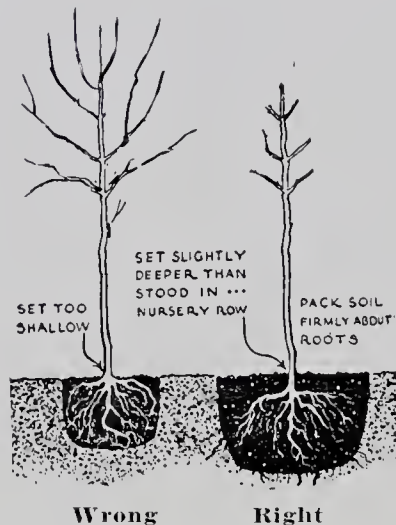
GEORGE W. STRAND, Proprietor

TAYLOR'S FALLS, MINNESOTA

Practical Fruit Culture

HOW TO PLANT

It is best to dig the holes as the trees are planted. This will prevent the earth that is thrown out and the bottom of the hole from being dried out by the sun and wind and give the roots the natural moisture of the ground, which is very essential to young trees. Wherever possible, the ground should be plowed and thoroughly worked up and allowed to settle before planting. If necessary to plant in sod, the ground should be loosened for a distance of from two to three feet from the tree each way. Dig the holes large enough to allow the roots to be laid in without bending and deep enough for the roots to be covered a few inches deeper than they were in the nursery row. If the trench, where trees are heeled in, is any distance from the place they are to be planted, uncover a few at a time and place them in a pail of mud. In that way they can be carried to the field and taken out one at a time without being exposed.



PRUNING

Pruning is a very important matter and should be done with care and judgment. If too much wood is left above the ground the roots will not be able to supply it with moisture, and the consequences will be a serious setback or possible failure. Use a sharp knife or pruning shears and cut away all bruised or broken roots. On fruit trees, the stems should be trimmed to form the top by removing all the limbs to the point where it is desired to have the top; then cut back each remaining limb, leaving from four to six buds of last season's growth. In the absence of any limbs suitable to form a top, cut the trees down to the requisite height, leaving the dormant buds to make the top. Care should also be used to give the proper form to the tree. Severe pruning does not injure the tree, but on the contrary promotes vigorous growth, and enables a fruit tree to come into bearing earlier than it otherwise would. Wrap the lower half of the trees with burlap to protect them from sun scald until the branches are large enough to shade them. In the case of most bush fruits and ornamental shrubs the pruning should be even more severe, leaving but little above the ground.

PACK DIRT FIRMLY

As the trees are placed in the hole with the roots carefully spread out, pull in the earth a little at a time and pack it firmly with the hands until there is enough to prevent bruising the roots when stamping it with the foot. Fill the hole up, packing the earth as firmly as possible as you go. Finish with a little loose dirt and allow the ground to slope toward the tree to collect moisture.

MULCHING

Mulching is also a very important matter and all young trees should be well mulched with hay or straw as soon as planted to retain the moisture in the ground and also keep down weeds and grass. Never use fresh manure as a mulch.

SPRAYING

Spraying should be carefully and thoroughly done and at the proper time.

PROTECT ROOTS IN WINTER

Cover the ground with a mulch of any convenient material extending from three to six feet out from the trunk of the tree after ground is frozen in the fall. This does not have to be very thick as a small amount of litter will keep out a great deal of frost. Where there is litter of any kind about the trees, there will be danger of mice nesting and girdling them, which can be prevented by the use of galvanized screening.

APPLE TREES

Apple trees should be planted from twenty-five to thirty-five feet apart according to the soil and climate and should be heavily pruned. Follow general instructions and do not neglect cultivation and spraying.

PLUMS

Plums should be planted about sixteen feet apart. Several varieties should be planted together to allow the blossoms to cross pollenate. Trim back to form a head about three to four feet from the ground and each year cut back the rank growth of the branches before they reach the size of a lead pencil. Suckers that shoot up from the roots should be kept cut away and the ground kept well mulched and cultivated. Spraying should not be neglected.

CHERRIES

Cherries should be given the same care as plums and it is best to keep the heads trimmed to bush form as much as possible.

GRAPES

Grapes should be planted in good rich soil in a sunny location and cut back to six inches from the ground at planting time. Grapes bear on new wood only and should be cut back severely after the leaves fall each year. A three or four wire fence is the most satisfactory trellis on which to train them, but the posts should not be more than a rod apart in order to furnish sufficient support. Set plants eight feet apart in the row and rows six to eight feet apart.

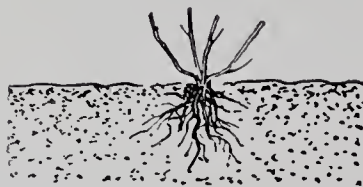


Planted Right

RASPBERRIES

Plant either in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the row or in hills four to five feet apart.

Care should be taken not to plant too deep; cover the bud and roots with about one inch of dirt. Cut the canes down to about six inches at planting time and as the new shoots come up pinch the tops back when about two feet high to make them stalky. Raspberries bear on new wood and after picking time, all old canes should be cut out. Cultivate only enough to keep the weeds down and only shallow as the roots grow near the surface and are easily injured. Mulching and spraying always pays.



Cut Back Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries require about the same care as raspberries and succeed in most any well-drained soil.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Currants and Gooseberries need only ordinary care. When planting cut back severely and set them three to four feet apart in the row and the rows four feet apart. Mulch with straw or litter and spray each year. They bear on both old and new wood but the younger wood bears larger fruit. After the fruit is picked, cut out all the wood that is three years old. This will allow for a greater growth of new wood the following year.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries succeed well in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared, well drained and enriched. For field culture, set the rows three and one-half to four feet apart and fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. For garden, the rows may be set closer. Pinch back old stems leaving only one or two. To produce fine berries, do not allow the rows to become too heavily matted. Pinch off the runners as soon as they get out about a foot from the row, leaving plenty of room for cultivation and mulch. After the ground is frozen in the fall, cover the plants with a light coat of clean straw and this mulch should be raked off and left between the rows early in the spring. June bearing varieties should not be allowed to fruit the first year, but the Everbearing varieties, if the blossoms are kept pinched off until the first of August, may be allowed to bear a crop in the fall.

Apples

Of all the fruits grown in the Northwest, the apple and the demand for them is constantly increasing, both for home use and for shipping. No city garden should be without sufficient apple trees to produce fruit for home use and the farm garden can easily be made to bring a handsome return for the amount of labor necessary by planting a few apple trees of the right variety. The following list will be an aid in making a selection.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Anoka—This bids fair to become the most popular of all the new apples. It was introduced in 1918 and in 1920 was named Anoka, a Sioux Indian word meaning "on both sides." The fruit is 2½ inches in diam-



ANOKA

eter, round, Duchess type of coloring, flesh white, good sub-acid, season September. It is an early and heavy bearer under propagation.

Duchess, Oldenburg—A large beautiful apple streaked red on yellow, tender and juicy. Fine for cooking, very productive. Ripens early in September.

Erickson—Originated at Aitkin, Minnesota, and pronounced by leading Horticulturists as the hardiest variety known to the apple family. Exceedingly large, of splendid flavor, solid bright red color when ripe. A hearty bearer, keeps until December. Recommended for planting where other varieties freeze out.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, white changing to lemon yellow, smooth waxen surface, of good quality with crisp flesh. Keeps well for an early apple. Ripens in August.

FALL VARIETIES

Anisim—Hardy and remarkably free from blight, fruit small, somewhat rough, but of rich red color, tender and juicy, fine for eating or cooking. Season September to January.

Folwell—This is a Minnesota product and derives its name from the first president of the University of Minnesota. The tree is hardy, large, and spreading. Very vigorous, and regularly productive. Fruit is large, round, and of a greenish yellow color with heavy blush. Flesh is medium fine grained, firm, tender, and juicy. Keeps until late in the fall.

Hibernal—One of the hardiest apples

grown. Fruit large, handsomely striped, fine for cooking and for pies. Perfectly hardy up to the Canadian line. Best for top working to winter sorts. Season September to November.

Okabena—Extremely hardy and free from blight, prolific bearer. Fruit large, strongly resembling the Duchess but keeps much better. Season September and October.

Pattens Greening—Tree extremely hardy. Productive and an early bearer. Fruit large, green when picked changing to yellow. Fair for eating and excellent for cooking. Season September to December.

Wolf River—An iron-clad that was originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin. Fruit is extremely large, greenish yellow, turning to crimson on top, tender and juicy. Season September to December.

WINTER VARIETIES

Delicious—Originated in Iowa and is not considered hardy north of the Iowa-Minnesota line. Fruit is round, long, tapering, deep red running to yellow at the tip. Has a delightful flavor and has been kept in cold storage until May. Valuable for home or commercial orchards.

Goodhue—A splendid mid-winter apple resembling the Wealthy, but larger and apparently a much more hardy and vigorous tree. Fruit rich red color, delicious flavor and hangs well on the tree until fully ripe. Not much subject to blight. Keeps until February.

Haralson—Best new keeper, originated at Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. An early bearing variety with a tree of moderate size, roundish, well colored with an even red over the entire surface, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, quality good. Keeps in common storage until early spring.

McIntosh—Tree vigorous with spreading head, a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium size, smooth, yellow covered with crimson, flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, aromatic and sub-acid. Season October to January.

Minnehaha—This apple is the first produced at the Minnesota station to receive a name. It is a beautiful dark red apple somewhat flattened in form, and is at its best in early winter. Medium in size, flesh firm and fine grained, medium, juicy, rich flavor, quality very good. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive.

Malinda—An irregular but steady grower of about the same hardiness as the Wealthy.



GOODHUE

Fruit medium, green, with blush of red. Flesh hard, good grained, sub-acid, good flavor. Season October to March.

Northwest Greening—Tree of Wisconsin origin, vigorous and hardy. Fruit large, nearly round, of greenish yellow color, flesh yellow, fine grained and firm, sub-acid, smooth and attractive. Season December to May.

Rhoda—A recent but wonderful addition to our "Perkins Family," and when we consider hardiness

the Rhoda is by far the best in the Perkins list. Fruit has a distinctive appearance being particularly oblong in shape, medium size, striped to deep red in color. Flesh firm, fine grained and sweet. Tree hardy and does not appear to be subject to blight. Keeps until April.

Wealthy—Fruit large, red, regular and of the very best quality. Tree vigorous and thoroughly hardy and bears very young. A good market variety. Season October to February.

Crab Apples

Dolgo—A new, red-jellied Siberian Crab. This crab was brought from Russia to the South Dakota Experiment Station in 1897 and introduced in 1917. A vigorous, productive tree and exceedingly free from blight. Fruit full of juice, jells easily, makes a rich, ruby-red jelly of beautiful color and excellent flavor. The tree is a strong and sturdy grower and is winning favor in many localities.

Early Strawberry—Tree very vigorous and productive, flesh juicy, rich, sub-acid, with an agreeable flavor. August.

Transcendant—An old favorite and a beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab. Red and yellow. Quite

subject to blight. Not recommended on that account. August.

Virginia—A fine grower, free from blight. Fruit size of Transcendant, color red. Fine for cooking and for cider. September and October.

Whitney—Very hardy, productive, handsome foliage. A dessert apple of good quality. Color red, flesh juicy, tender and rich. Comes into bearing very early. September.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit medium size. Clear pale yellow. An excellent crab for preserves and pickles. Tree very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. September and October.

Plums

The plum is the natural tree fruit of the North. No farm or village home even in North Dakota and Montana need be without this luscious fruit which is as easily raised in this climate as oranges in Florida or peaches in New Jersey. They begin bearing early, often the next year after planting and continue so abundantly that they bear themselves out in ten to fifteen years. The native plums of this section were small and not always of the best flavor but during the last twenty-five years horticulturists have by experimenting and cross fertilization with Japanese and European plums brought forth new and improved varieties that are equal in size and superior in flavor to the choicest California plums usually found in fruit stores.

AMERICANA PLUMS

De Sota—Fruit medium size, yellow with red cheek, fine for eating or canning. Flesh yellow and rich. Moderate growth bears young and profusely. Hardy and very desirable.

Surprise—A fine native variety considered by many as one of the best of the cultivated varieties. Tree large, healthy grower and of the hardiest type. Fruit large, medium thick tender skin, bright red; flesh pale yellow, mealy, of fine flavor and good quality.

Terry—This plum has also been known as "Free Silver." Fruit round, red, of medium size; flesh yellow.

low, firm and of fine flavor. Perfectly hardy in all sections of the Northwest.

Omaha—A new variety, very large, fine for eating or canning. In size, texture and flavor resembles the Burbank. Meets with ready sale on the market. Meat solid, small pit. Tree very hardy and a rapid grower.

HANSEN HYBRID PLUMS

Produced at the South Dakota Experiment Station

Hanska—A cross between the native plum and the fine fragrant Apricot Plum of China. Tree a strong upright grower and early and full bearer. Fruit large, firm, bright red; flesh yellow and of a delicious apricot flavor. Excellent for eating raw or for cooking.

Kahinta—Cross between the Japanese Apple Plum and the Terry. Fruit 1½ inches in diameter, dark red, roundish, slightly oval, freestone, skin thin, flesh firm, yellow and sweet, and of excellent quality. Pit very small. Bears young and very heavy.

Opata—A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Japanese Gold plum. Tree very hardy, spreading grower and heavy bearer. Fruit a little larger than the wild plum; deep purplish red splashed with green; flesh deep green, firm, and of excellent quality, small pit.

Sapa—A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Japanese Sultan plum. Tree somewhat dwarf, rapid grower. Fruit small dark purplish red splashed with green; flesh and juice of a rich dark purple and of a rich flavor, small pit; excellent for canning and for sauce and pies.

Toka—This plum is of the same parentage as the Hanska and is very similar in many respects. The tree is exceedingly erect, strong, stocky, and hardy. Fruit is bright red with blue bloom; flesh yellow, firm, of good quality, rich and fragrant.

Waneta—A cross between the Terry and the Apple Plum, a large Japanese variety. The fruit is large, often reaching two inches in diameter. Fruit of a deep red, yellow flesh and a delicious flavor. Tree is perfectly hardy and a rapid grower.

MINNESOTA PLUMS

Produced at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm

Golden Rod—Originated in 1913, and distributed in 1923. A distinct departure from the usual type of red plum, its color being clear yellow, size large, very attractive. Because of its contrast to other plums, its firmness and good shipping qualities it is a good commercial variety.

La Crescent—The tree is large, extremely vigorous in nursery and orchard. Fruit is medium in size, skin thin, tender, easily removed. No trace of astringency; color, a beautiful clear apricot yellow, sometimes faintly blushed and covered with a delicate bloom; flesh is yellow, juicy, very tender, not fibrous, sweet, aromatic, suggestive of apricots; quality of the highest; pit small and free. Season early.

Loring Prize—This variety was originated near Faribault, Minnesota, and succeeded in carrying off the prize offered by the State Horticultural Society for the best Minnesota plum. Tree is thrifty and perfectly hardy. Fruit very large, from 1¾ to 2¼ inches in diameter, nearly free stone, bright red, flesh yellow



KAHINTA



GOLDENROD

and of a delicious flavor superior to the California plum. Fine for market purposes. Tree bears when three to four years old.

Monitor—Tree medium in size but vigorous, produces a compact, rounded, well-shaped head, hardy and productive; fruit is large, roundish, well colored, with dark, dull red; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet; quality good; stone medium in size, cling; late mid-season. Very promising as a market plum.

Radison—Tree is an upright and spreading grower of moderate height. Fruit is large, rich attractive red, overlaid by medium bloom; flesh firm, rich yellow, medium fine grained, tender, juicy and sweet. Fruit

matures well together permitting harvesting at one picking.

Red Wing—Tree is moderately vigorous, upright spreading, quite hardy; fruit very large, firm, yellow overlaid with bright red; flesh moderately juicy, sweet; quality very good; stone medium to large in size, entirely free; mid-season. An excellent variety for home use and an attractive market plum.

Tonka—Tree of medium size and vigor, of upright spreading growth, hardy; fruit roundish, large, dark red; flesh firm juicy, sweet; quality good; stone very small, free or nearly free at maturity; early mid-season. Especially recommended for the home and market because of Minnesota fruit breeding farm productions.



UNDERWOOD

Underwood—Tree extremely vigorous, large size, of spreading growth, forming a round head, very hardy and very productive; fruit is large, roundish-oval, attractive red in color; flesh juicy, fairly firm, hangs well to the tree, ripens very early and continues over a long season; stone is small, cling; quality excellent.

Cherries

Compass Cherry—Originated in Minnesota. A cross between the Rocky Mountain Cherry and the Native Plum, and resembles both. The most remarkable fruit of recent origination. Hardy as any wild plum. Sweet, juicy and excellent flavor. Marvelously prolific bearer. Grows on any soil. Fruits every year—never misses. Bears second year after planting. Good shipper and a fine cooker. This cherry is perfectly hardy in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas and Montana.

Nicollet Cherry—The Nicollet is the nearest approach to the true sour cherry, that has been produced in the northwest. The tree is small, bush-like, finely branched, leaves small, one year shoots conspicuously reddish, hardy except in northern portions, fruit is small, roundish, oval. Skin thin, medium tough, color dull cherry red, flesh greenish yellow, tender, juicy, m'ldly sour, cherry like in flavor and texture, quality good. Stones small, roundish oval, cherry like. Season August.

St. Anthony—One of the later productions of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Tree upright, spreading habit, vigorous, productive and hardy. Fruit large, dull purplish red with large russet spots and heavy bloom. Flesh dark rich red, juicy, fine grained, tender, sub-acid. Especially desirable for cooking and canning.

Zumbra Cherry—A low growing tree, vigorous and very productive, showing the characteristic profuse bearing habits of the sand cherry crosses. The fruit reaches one inch in diameter and is borne in thick, rope-like clusters along the slender branches of last year's wood. Color very dark, nearly black when ripe; flesh firm, greenish, sometimes tinged with red when fully matured; stone small, free; quality good with a flavor resembling its sweet cherry parent.



ZUMBRA CHERRY

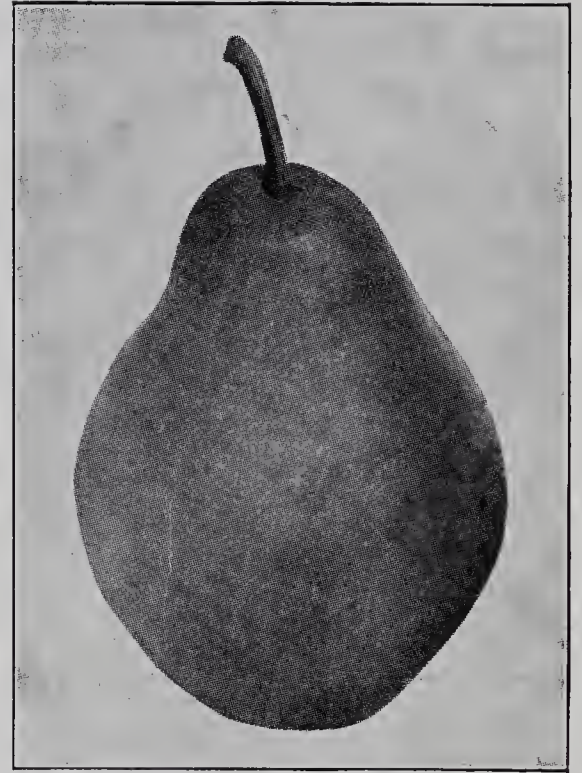
Pears

Mendel—The hardiest pear of good quality yet produced. Blight proof, and disease free, heavy bearing, sweet and very juicy. Originated at New Ulm, Minnesota. The Mendel pear makes possible profitable commercial pear orchards in favorable portions of the northwest.

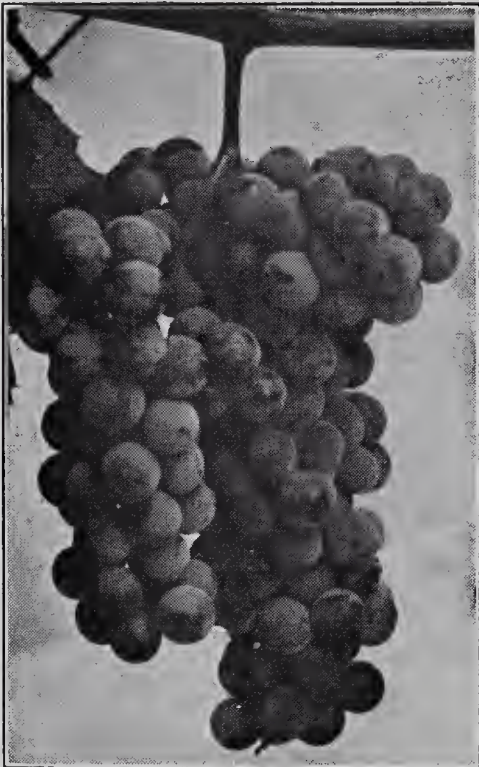
Patten—The tree is distinctly upright in habit, with large, healthy foliage. The blossoms are large handsome white. Fruit when well grown, is medium to large size, favors Bartlett in general form, smooth and regular; color green, turning to yellow as it ripens. The skin is quite thick but becomes quite thin and tender as it ripens. The flesh is very tender, juicy, rich sub-acid, refreshing and very good quality. The tree is not considered entirely blight-proof in northern localities. Season, September.

Minnesota No. 1—Tree is large, vigorous and free growing but not hardy enough for northern location. The fruit is medium to large, roundish, yellow with distinct blush. Flesh tender, medium fine grained, almost melting, juicy, sweet, pleasant, quality very good. Season late September.

Pears will add materially to your supply of canning fruits and give variety.



MEDEL



BETA

Grapes

It is only recently that grapes have received any particular attention in the Northwest and it is very doubtful if any fruit has made more rapid strides in this section than the grape. Many can remember when the cultivated grape was almost unknown here, likely because of the fact that Eastern grapes could be bought upon the market in their season for from ten to twenty cents a basket. Today this is all changed. The Eastern and Western grape has advanced in price until it has almost become a luxury and in its place has been brought fruit of native origin that is equal in every respect to those of former years.

Alpha—A recent production somewhat like the Beta but considered by some to be superior. Fruit a trifle smaller than the Concord and sub-acid. Perfectly hardy in all sections.

Beta—A northern seedling crossed with the wild grape which has proven entirely hardy in North Dakota without winter covering. Fruit of medium size and of a flavor midway between the Concord and the native wild grape. Ripens early and is seldom affected by late spring frosts.

Concord—An old standard variety and the most popular grape in America. Fruit large, round, sweet and borne in huge clusters. Vines hardy and vigorous.

Dakota—A product of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm that has become well established throughout the Northwest. Fruit large, slightly sub-acid and borne regularly in large clusters. Very hardy.

Moore's Early—Ranks next to the Concord for both home planting and commercial vineyards. Less vigorous and fruitful than the Concord but earlier and somewhat better quality.

Suelter—A new Minnesota production somewhat resembling the Alpha and Beta in size and color. Has proven a wonderful addition to the Northwest varieties. Has a fine flavor and good shipping and keeping qualities. Bears early and very heavy when given proper pruning and care.

Gooseberries

There is probably no small fruit grown in the gardens of the Northwest that produces so abundantly every year with so little care as the Gooseberry. They do well on any soil that is suited to wheat or potatoes and there is always a good market for the fruit.

Carrie—Of Minnesota origin. Fruit pale red, of good size and excellent quality. Bushes quite free from thorns, very thrifty, and not much subject to rust or mildew.

Downing—This is perhaps the most popular gooseberry on the market, though not quite as hardy as some. Fruit light green, sweet and fine, large in size.

Houghton—Pale red when fully ripe. Thin skin of the best quality for canning and pies. Bears abundantly and is perfectly hardy anywhere.

Red Jacket—Larger than the Houghton, its parent. Vigorous, productive, red when fully ripe. Fine for preserves and for table use. Entirely hardy.

Currants

No farm or city garden should be without currants. They can be planted along the edge of the garden or between apple and plum trees. They are fine for sauce and pies and make excellent jelly. They need only ordinary care.

Perfection—An unusually large red berry borne in good sized bunches. Fine for table use and for marketing.

Fay's Prolific—One of the best known and universally used by large fruit growers. Plants are hardy and productive and fruit is of fine flavor.

Pomona—A choice red currant for both market and

home use. Large berries full bunches of good size, sweet and fine quality.

North Star—Both berry and bunch are very large. Fruit very sweet, rich and firm. Good market currant.

White Transparent—One of the very best white currants. Fruit large, sweet and firm, borne on heavy long clusters. Bushes are prolific and remarkably free from disease. Make excellent pies and sauce.

Wilder—One of the best varieties grown. Superior in every way to the common sorts. Branches and berries large, color red, splendid quality.

Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the best small fruits for the Northwest and can be grown almost anywhere without any great amount of care. It is one of the most palatable of all fruits with practically no waste or extra work in canning, and produces good crops every year. There is always a good demand for Raspberries and the prices are always high.

RED RASPBERRIES

King—A good standard variety that has given universal satisfaction. Berry is large, firm, bright red and a good market sort.

Latham—The plants are hardy, unusually vigorous and productive, strong plant producers; canes robust, tall, nearly thornless, reddish with heavy bloom. The fruit is large, frequently an inch in diameter, berries frequently double in early pickings, broad, roundish; color bright attractive red; very firm, medium juicy, medium sweet, quality good to very good. Season medium to late, fruits ripen over a long period. Latham is the name given to the raspberry that was originally known as Minn. No. 4.

Sunbeam—This has proven perfectly hardy without winter protection. Fruit large and of good quality. Fine for canning.

Chief (Minn. No. 223)—The latest introduction of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. A worthy running mate to the Latham, absolutely free of mildew, mosaic resistant, from a week to ten days earlier than Latham, hardier and we are informed a heavier yielder. Berry slightly smaller, quality equal to Latham.

Ohta—Introduced by the South Dakota Station in 1912. Hardy and very productive. Fruit a beautiful red, fairly firm, and of good quality. The canes have red tinted leaves at the tips. The Ohta is fifty per cent larger in fruit as the Sunbeam and has found favor even as far south as Missouri.

PURPLE CAP RASPBERRIES

Cumberland—Berries large and even in size, bears abundantly and ripens mid-season. Strong grower and one of the hardiest.

Columbian—Plant a giant in growth, very hardy. Fruit large, dark red, rich juicy and delicious flavor, does not drop from bush. Does not sprout from roots.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Gregg—Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich. Strong grower and good bearer. Ripens late and evenly and is a good market berry.

Kansas—One of the best black caps. Large, round,

firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive; ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of handsome appearance.

Older—One of the lately introduced varieties which has been receiving considerable attention in the Northwest. Ripens a trifle earlier than the Gregg. Hardy and reliable. Does not sprout from roots.



LATHAM

Blackberries

Blackberries are a wonderful fruit and help to fill the gap between raspberries and grapes. They are easy to grow, requiring about the same culture and care as Raspberries and succeed on most any well drained soil. All Blackberries sprout from the roots. Fruit is large, firm and fine for canning and pies.

Ancient Britton—A remarkable market variety of

medium size and best quality. Very hardy and berries sweet.

Snider—Medium size without hard, sour core. Not as thorny as other varieties. Extremely hardy and very productive. Ripens in good season.

Stone's Hardy—A vigorous grower. Berry glossy black and of good flavor. A little later than the Snyder.

Give your orchard the best of care and you will be well repaid. Never neglect spraying and mulching.

Strawberries

Everybody likes strawberries and there is no reason why anyone with even a small city lot cannot have an abundant supply for the table throughout the summer season. There is no fruit that produces so well for the small amount of ground required and the little care necessary. As a commercial enterprise they are also very profitable as there is never enough strawberries on the market to supply the demand and the price is always good. An acre of strawberries can easily be made to produce a handsome net profit.

JUNE BEARING VARIETIES

Minnehaha—Plants are very vigorous, hardy, and productive, form freely, but do not overcrowd in a row. Flowers are large, perfect, borne on stout, upright stems that hold the heavy fruits free from the ground. The fruit is very large, inclined to be wedge shaped, color medium red, seeds raised, yellow, appearance attractive, flesh very firm, light red to whitish, fine grained, juicy, somewhat tart. Quality good. Season late.

Premier—One of the most productive and best well tested early varieties. Fruit highly colored, firm, a splendid shipper, of superb quality. Strong, clean foliage, plant grows and spreads over its loads of fruit, protecting it from sunscald and rot.

Senator Dunlap—An old standard variety that has been the leader for many years. Rampant runner, should be restricted in production of plants. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality. One of the best for canning.

FALL OR EVERBEARING VARIETIES

Champion—A wonderful new variety claimed by many to be superior to the Progressive. In Michigan, where they were originated, they have been planted extensively with entire success. A heavy producer and good plant maker. Fruit is of excellent quality.

Duluth—Entirely hardy in central and northern Minnesota and in Canada, a fair plant maker and produces heavily both spring and fall when grown in the hill system. Foliage heavy, leaves medium size, dark green, covering and partially protecting the blossoms. Flowers perfect and medium in size, conical, dark red, with seeds slightly raised and red when fully ripe; flesh red, moderately juicy, fairly firm, slightly

sub-acid; aromatic; of good quality. Spring crop late.

Mastodon—There is no question but what the Mastodon is the largest berry ever produced, and they are just as highly flavored and sweet as they are big. This variety was introduced in Indiana but a few years ago and in a very short time, has thoroughly proven its superiority over all other varieties. Ripe



MASTODON

berries may be picked in about three months after plants are set, and they continue bearing wonderful large juicy fruit until freezing time. The second year they bear a crop in June and July and after a six weeks rest, commence bearing again and continue until winter sets in. The fruit is very firm and can be shipped to market without becoming soft and unsalable. No home garden should be without a quantity of these wonderful strawberries.

Progressive—The standard by which all everbearing sorts are measured. Healthy, vigorous and productive. Stands hot and dry weather better than most sorts. Fruit deep red, medium size. Very high quality.

PRACTICAL SPRAY CALENDAR FOR FRUITS

| CROP | PESTS | WHAT TO USE | DILUTIONS | | WHEN TO SPRAY |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | Tablespoons to 1 Gallon | Pounds to 50 Gallons | |
| APPLE | San-Jose and Oyster-Shell Scales and Blister-Mite | Dry Lime Sulfur | 9 to 11 | 12 to 15 | In spring when the leafbuds show tip-green. |
| | Codling Moth, Curculio, Bud-Moth, Scab, Frog-Eye and Blotch | Dry Lime Sulfur and Arsenate of Lead | 2½ to 3 and 1½ to 2½ | 4 to 5 and 1 to 1½ | 1. When the blossom buds show pink. 2. At the fall of the petals. 3. Ten days to two weeks later. 4. Two weeks after No. 3. |
| | Second-Brood Codling Moth | Arsenate of Lead | 1½ to 2½ | 1 to 1½ | Ten weeks after the fall of the petals. Around Aug. 1. |
| CHERRY and PLUM | Brown Rot, Leaf-Spot, Curculio and Slug | Dry Lime Sulfur and Arsenate of Lead | 2½ to 3 and 1½ to 2½ | 4 to 5 and 1 to 1½ | 1. Just before blooming. 2. When the petals fall. 3. Ten days later. 4. Two weeks after the fall of the petals. |
| | | Dry Lime Sulfur | 2½ to 3 | 4 to 5 | Just after picking (when leaf spot bad). |
| | Cherry Fruit-Fly or Maggot | Arsenate of Lead | 1½ to 2½ | 1 to 1½ | As soon as the fruit flies appear. In case of rains make additional applications. |
| GRAPE | Black-Rot, Mildew and Berry-Moth | Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead | 1½ to 2½ and 1 to 1½ | 1 to 1½ and 1 to 2 | 1. When shoots are 8 to 10 inches long. 2. Just before blooming. 3. Just after the blossoms fall. 4. Two weeks later. |
| CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY | | Dry Lime Sulfur | 9 to 11 | 12 to 15 | When the buds begin to open. |
| | Mildew | Dry Lime Sulfur | 2½ to 3 | 4 to 5 | Every ten days after the buds begin to open, making three applications. |
| | Currant Worm | Arsenate of Lead | 1½ to 2½ | 1 to 1½ | When the worms first appear. |
| BUSH-FRUITS BLACKBERRY LOGANBERRY RASPBERRY | Rose-Scale, Cane-Blight, Leaf-Spot and Anthracnose | Dry Lime Sulfur | 9 to 11 | 12 to 15 | In spring before growth starts. |
| | Anthracnose | Dry Lime Sulfur | 2½ to 3 | 4 to 5 | Just before the bloom. |
| STRAWBERRY | Leaf-Spot, Flea Beetle and Leaf-Roller | Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead | 1½ to 2½ and 1 to 1½ | 1 to 1½ and 1 to 2 | 1. Before the blossoms open. 2. As soon as the fruit has been picked. Additional applications on presence of Leaf-Roller larvae and Flea-Beetle. |